

Alice turned away her head. "It is for my child's sake that I am firm." "Come, come, Alice, no weakness!" exclaimed Harry. "I have no sympathy with the woman who permits herself to be used like a slave, and her children rendered vagabonds. I have a brother's right to protect you and your child; and, please God, I will make a man of him, so that I may not be ashamed of my nephew, though I have long since become so of his father."

Frank stood for a few moments contemplating the group—the boy was hanging round Harry's neck, and Alice wept upon his shoulder. "Forgive me, Alice," he said, and he brushed away a tear of penitence. "Say good-bye, and God speed you! Had the law of marriage been a better law, I should have been a better man."

"I believe it," responded Harry. "Do, Harry, and shake hands with me—we shall never meet again. Take care of the boy. I know you will be kind to Alice. I'm off for Australia; the gold mines and the bush—those are the places for such as I; and if ever I hit a lumping nugget, little Charlie, there, shall hear of his father—if not, never I never!"

He pressed a kiss upon the boy's brow, who shrank away frightened—brought a moment beside Alice, who seemed almost fainting—then, by a sudden impulse, roughly embraced her, and hurried from the room.

Ere he reached the door, Harry caught his hand, and pressed a note of some value into his palm; and, during the momentary pause, a light stole noiselessly down the stairs, and fled quickly away.

When Harry Herbert reached his home with his sister and her son, his wife was ready to receive them. There was a dainty evening meal prepared, a bright fire, and a perfect picture of home comfort; and never, never had Caroline's bloom seemed so beautiful, or her manners so graceful, as when she warmly welcomed Alice to her heart, and embraced the boy with almost a mother's tenderness.

When, at a late hour, they retired to their own room, Caroline related to her husband all her past doubts and fears, and her forgiveness for suspecting his love. This was readily granted; and although Alice and her child had caused to bleed the new law of divorce, I feel quite sure that Counselor Herbert and his wife never will have occasion to apply to their own case.

Good accounts have been received from Australia. They say that Frank is reforming, and that there is every prospect that some day little Charlie will really get the nugget. And as Alice firmly refuses to prosecute her claim to a divorce, I should wonder, after all, if, in some years to come, Frank should come back very good and very penitent, if she were to forget and forgive.

**THE NEW CANADIAN COINAGE.**—The Toronto Globe gives a description of the new coin for the Canadian currency, recently sent out from England. The cent is somewhat smaller than the British half penny, and of brighter color, some bright metal having been mixed with it in order to bring it up to the required value. On one side is a beautifully executed medallion of the Queen, an exact copy of that which appears upon the English shilling. Between the two rows of beading the words "Victoria Dei Gratia Regina Canadae" (The word Canada is disconnected from those preceding it.) The obverse is ornamented with a wreath of maple leaves, and the words "One Cent, 1858." The silver coins are alike in design. The twenty-cent piece is smaller than the English shilling, and the five and ten cent pieces are of the same size as the American coin of the same value. The former has only one row of beading, and the maple leaves, instead of running all round, are arranged the same way as the roses, shamrock and thistle upon the British money, with a crown dividing the one branch from the other. The letters and figures used are plain, being proportioned to the size of the coin. The edges are not milled.

**Influence of Out-Door Air and Sunshine on Longevity.**

A writer in one of the medical magazines argues that the more out-door air and cherry sunshine a man can use the longer he will live. Going along any of the fashionable streets in New York says the writer, and you will find not less than three, and often six distinct contrivances to keep out sunshine and gloom. First, the Venetian shutter on the outside, second, the glass shutter on the inside; third, the blind which is used by jellies; then there are the lace curtains, the damask or other material. In the train comes the exclusion of external air by means of a double sash and a variety of patent contrivances to keep any little stray whiff of air from entering from the bottom, sides and tops of the doors and windows. At this rate we shall divide into Lilliputs, if we do not die off sooner.

**At the banquet given** Hon. J. R. Giddings at Boston, a few days since a letter was read from Senator SUMNER, dated at Worms, Nov. 8. Mr. SUMNER speaks confidently of his restoration to health, which event he considers certain. He was about to repair to Paris to report to his physician. He says nothing about returning home, and probably he will be governed, in some degree, by the advice which he receives from his friends in Boston.

**Here is an amusing anecdote.** A politician a few days ago, inquired of a statesman of repute, "What air has this Administration done?" "What air has done what was thought impossible," he replied. "Why, my dear friend, it has made 'Capt. Tyler's Administration' respectable!"

**The Columbus Statesman says,** "the ceremony of marriage will lose half its force if the number of divorces increases to one-third."

## TRUE NORTHERNER.

T. P. HARRISON, Editor.  
S. H. BLACKMAN, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1858

### Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!

Those of our subscribers that have promised to pay us in wood, will perceive, by this notice, that we are greatly in need of it. A warm room is as essential in the issue of newspapers as the press. Our wood-pile has frightfully decreased in size, although it has gone further than we supposed. Please bring it immediately, before we look wishfully towards our neighbor's.

### What Popular Sovereignty has Come to.

"The harp of a thousand strings," upon which Mr. Senator DOUGLAS plays, is strung with the threads to which popular sovereignty has been reduced in four years' campaign. It is the same old tune that he plays all the time, and the perpetually organ-grinder gyrates the same air of on the banks of East River, that he did upon the sunnier Arno, so Senator DOUGLAS, on his wonderful harp, performs the same old tune at the mouth of the Mississippi that he did upon the shores of Lake Michigan. If there be any credit in saying that it is the same old tune, we give him that credit. It was his distinction to have been principal combatant on the side of the Nebraska Bill, which first embodied in legal form the doctrine of "popular sovereignty." He has not got over doing himself honor for that distinction, or unfolding the beauties of that wonderful doctrine, and probably never will. After all, what is this sublime doctrine as Mr. DOUGLAS understands it? Let us take his latest speech at New Orleans, which is the seven hundred and seventy-ninth repetition of the same old speech, and see what it amounts to. In speaking of the Leecompton Constitution, Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"Now, if I don't mistake the Southern character and Southern patriotism, you never have submitted patiently and calmly to such an attempt to violate the great principles of self-government. I am not going to enter upon a discussion as to whether this Constitution was the act of the people of Kansas. It was not their act, then I was right in opposing it; if it was their act, then you can draw your own conclusions." Mr. DOUGLAS was sent back to the people of Kansas under the provisions of the English Bill, which submitted the question in an indirect manner, and rejected by a vote of eight to one. Under these circumstances who can say that it ever was the act of the people of Kansas? But I am not going to re-open that question. It is now settled. Let the asperities growing out of the controversy die with the controversy. All I ask is, that in future we recognize the right of the people of a Territory to form a Free State, or a Slave State, as they may choose, and come into the Union on an equality with the other States."

We call attention to the portion in italics as emphasizing Mr. DOUGLAS' understanding of popular sovereignty at this time. It will be apparent to the close observer of the discussions of this subject in 1854 and 1858, that whereas at the former period, it was everywhere and on all occasions, asserted that the "people of a territory" could form and regulate their institutions—territorial of course, for the "people of a territory" have none other—now, we see that it is the right of the people of a territory to form a free or slave State, which is thoroughly delusive and false, as to facts, for the democratic institutions of a territory give tone and character to the State and as we shall see immediately on the most important of possible territorial institutions, the people have no choice at all.

Some pass to another feature of Senator DOUGLAS' speech. He says to the Louisiana slaveholders: "The constitution gives you the right to go into a Territory and carry your slave property with you." It does, eh? Then why does not Mr. DOUGLAS say on some occasion or other of his many speeches, that the people of a territory have no popular sovereignty for the reason that it is stated in this extract. For, as he understands it, prior to the formation of a State the Territory may have any amount of slaves forced upon it, and so far from the people of the Territory, having as he asserted in 1854, a right to "form their domestic institutions," the institution of slavery is forced upon them, they may be in a territory ten years and all the time in slave territory.—This being so, all that was novel or original on the modern doctrine of popular sovereignty takes its departure. It simply amounts to this, that a community of people when they get ready to live under a permanent organic law, have a right to say what provisions that law shall contain? Did any other practice ever prevail? No. Has any intelligent man ever expressed an opposite opinion? No. Did "Popular Sovereignty" mean only this in 1854, when

Mr. CASS argued before us in this way: "In Michigan, you have a right to say what institutions you will have, are you any less capable of saying what institution you will have if you move from here into a territory?" O General! thou veteran humbug! thou art now for Congressional intervention in favor of slavery!

It is high time that Mr. DOUGLAS had stopped this miserable demagoguery, for it is nothing more. We are not surprised that almost every other man of eminence in the party has repudiated it long since. Some have abandoned it because they were too honest to countenance such a shabby deception, some have abandoned it in consequence of its total failure in the attempted practical operation; some out of pure shame for the ridiculous part it plays, since the Dred Scott decision. But Senator DOUGLAS clings to it because it is a good rallying cry for a demagogue. "Let the people from their own Institution," exclaims Mr. DOUGLAS, with one of his shakes of the head. Who object said we? "The Black Republicans" responds the orator. It is true they object to a scheme, which enables the first ten thousand inhabitants of a territory to fix its institutions for the twenty thousand inhabitants of next year. But it will be seen that Mr. DOUGLAS treats the people of a territory no better. They may all desire a territory uncontaminated, with slavery, and yet if a slaveholder brings there a drove of a thousand slaves—they must stand it.—There is no bulp for themselves Mr. DOUGLAS; the South has a constitutional right to take its slaves into the territories. But says our wily Senator, when the people going to form a State Constitution, then they may prohibit slavery. But remember this is the people of a State prohibiting slavery in their borders, which right has never been questioned or denied.—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey all did it, abolishing slavery formerly existing also. But this, everybody knows, set out to be a doctrine of peculiar application to the territories to which it has no application at all. Thus by the presentation of some few salient facts, and with some reiteration of argument, we show that "popular sovereignty," on which Mr. DOUGLAS has so much to say, simply means that the people of a State have a right to say under what institutions they shall live—that is all, absolutely all.

**THE PRESIDENT ON SOUTHERN SOVEREIGNTY.**—Mr. BUCHANAN appears to have a decided grudge against popular sovereignty, which has probably grown out of the fact that the sovereigns, in their expression through the popular vote, have expressed such a wholesome contempt for him. The Washington correspondent of the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser and Gazette writes as follows, under date of December 6th:

"Several of the Alabama delegation visited the President on Friday last, with other Southern members. The Vice-President was also present. A free and easy conversation followed upon the general topics of the day. Old Buck looked hale and hearty, and was not afraid candidly to express his views, and without reservation. And what think ye, Southern men, James Buchanan had to say of Squatter Sovereignty?"

He said: "It is a doctrine infinitely worse than the Wilnot Proviso! and if the South conceded this point it sacrificed what it had been contending for these twenty years."

"I have tried to give the precise language; and this was uttered in the presence of Breckenridge. Was it not an appropriate hit in consideration of his silly Douglas letter?"

### Douglas in Virginia.

Mr. Douglas was snubbed even more cruelly, or stabbed more fatally by the Virginia "Democracy" at their late State Convention, than he was by the Democratic majority of the United States Senate, in expelling him from the head of the Committee on Territories. A resolution was offered to the Convention, which was the largest ever held in Virginia, expressing their gratification at the success of Douglas in Illinois. By an oversight it was permitted to pass. But immediately after its character was discovered, and it was promptly reconsidered. A warm debate sprang up upon it, which lasted two hours when it was laid on the table, only THREE DELEGATES being in favor of its passage, out of one thousand! This then is the backing Mr. Douglas is to receive from the Virginia Democracy. Is there any wonder that he has discovered that he can't be the next President, and that he has therefore declared, or is about to declare that he will not be a candidate for the office?

### Another Stunner for Douglas.

It will be seen from our special Washington dispatches, that Douglas has received another severe blow in the Senate. All the Illinois nominations, so obnoxious to the Senator and his friends, have been confirmed, without objection from any quarter. The Little Giant is so completely crushed, that not a single friend was found to stand up for him in this extremity or even to ask a postponement. Douglas is used up man. It begins to look as though even the Illinois Legislature would repudiate him.

### Arrival of the Arabia.

Boston, Dec. 18. The Paris correspondent of the News says it is true that a battalion of infantry and three batteries of artillery, with horses and equipments all ready for the service, will embark at Toulon immediately, for the coast of Central America.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is called for the 25th inst., for the purpose of receiving a report from the Directors of the present condition of the Company's affairs.

A Paris correspondent states positively that the Czar of Russia, with a full military household, will visit Napoleon in the spring, and will extend his visit to England and Madrid.

The Gazette publishes a royal decree, accepting the resignation of M. Questiel, Minister of War, and charging Marshal O'Donnell, who had offered his resignation previously, on account of his not being consulted in two appointments, but which was refused by the Queen, with the administration of the Marine Department.

There had been large investments in green teas for America by speculators, at extravagant prices.

### Washington Dec. 18.

Not a little excitement exists among the Pennsylvania politicians, on hearing that certain parties, said to be Federal office holders, propose publishing a Democratic paper in Philadelphia, to the injury of the Argus and Pennsylvania, when both of those journals might be united.

Senator Mañ has returned to Washington as Minister of the Jure administration in Mexico. He has plenipotentiary powers, to make treaties and settle all difficulties between this government and his own.

The Charleston Courier, of Wednesday says that Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt will close his Congressional career after serving out the next term.

The Governor of South Carolina says, in his inaugural message, it is to be hoped that no occasion will arise requiring this State to call upon her sons for the defense of other rights and institutions, but believing that this hope will prove fallacious (he continues,) we should not only endeavor to unite the State, but the entire South, so that when we can no longer retain our place in the confederacy, we will be prepared to form a more perfect union under the style and title of the United States of the South.

### New York Dec. 18.

A difficulty occurred between Congressmen English and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, and this morning they happened to meet for the first time this session, when Mr. English, extending his hand, said, "How are you, Montgomery?" Mr. Montgomery with a d d on his hand, and uttered an insulting expression something like, "I don't speak to puppets!" whereupon Mr. English struck him a severe blow on the head, breaking his cane to pieces, and knocking Mr. Montgomery into the gutter, but not entirely down. Mr. Montgomery rising buried a brick at Mr. English, striking him on the foot, but doing him no injury.

Mr. English states to his friends, that he was entirely unarmed, and was unaware that Mr. Montgomery had any ill-will towards him up to the time of the rencontre. Mr. Montgomery in strength is superior to Mr. English.

### From Utah.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.

The Pacific Telegraph Line was finished to Independence, Mo., to-day, and will be completed to Kansas City on Monday.

The Utah mail of November 20th has arrived, but brings no news.

The snow on the mountains was three feet deep, and from Big Mountains to Platte Bridge it averaged eighteen inches in depth.

The party was overtaken by a terrible snow storm between Ash Hollow and the South Platte, and was two days and nights in travelling eighteen miles, during which time they were without food and fire.

A number of trains were in Echo Canyon unable to get through.

The streams on the whole route were crossed on the ice.

One white man and three Indians were murdered and robbed by two white men, on the Big Blue.

### Montgomery and English Affair.

Washington, Dec. 20.

The statement of the agent of the Associated Press, transmitted Saturday relative to the difficulty between Messrs. Montgomery and English, was derived from persons professing a knowledge of the facts.

In the Intelligence three others give a different version of the affair, placing Mr. English wholly in the wrong.

The entire matter will be investigated before the criminal court.

### A New Loan.

Washington, Dec. 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals to be received until the 24th of January for a loan of ten million dollars under the act of June last.

### The Atlantic Cable.

Cyrus W. Field received from New Foundland to-day, a dispatch stating that on Saturday last some very good currents were received over the Atlantic Cable—the word "Heily" was distinctly recognized about the hour when, according to the advice received by the Arabia, Mr. Henry's large machine was to have been working.

### Fire at Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo Dec. 16, 1858.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, which proved to be from the steam flouring mill situated near the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, known as the Alcott Mill.

The engines were promptly on the ground and as the mill was past being saved their efforts were to save the freight house, of the Railroad Company, which was but slightly injured.

The mill and contents were entirely destroyed, with the exception of a few barrels of flour and a small quantity of bran.

The insurances were as follows:

\$5,000 in Hartford Co., Conn.

\$2,500 in Home Insurance Co., N. Y.

\$2,500 in Charter Oak—on mill.

\$3,000 in Phenix—on stock.

\$1,000 in Hartford—on stock.

The mill was owned by a Mr. Converse of Boston, Massachusetts, and was stocked by W. B. Clark, Esq., of Kalamazoo.

The insurance will cover all loss.

It is supposed the fire originated by friction of the machinery, as the mill was running until about an hour and a half before the fire was discovered.

### THE CUNNINGHAM FAMILY.

—A gossiping correspondent who may be a great story teller but was never yet caught in a lie writes from New York that "Mrs. Cunningham, of Burdell-murder notoriety and her two daughters are living in an elegant mansion in Twenty-Third street, and, apparently, in easy circumstances.—They give parties occasionally, and the head of the family," it is said, was visible even at the opera, the other evening.—Augusta was married recently to a young Southern planter, and Helen, it is understood, is in a fair way to follow the example. The neighbors wonder, though, where the money comes from that maintains so elegant an establishment, and if but a title of the rumors about concerning it and its inmates were put in print, a duodecimo volume, instead of a newspaper paragraph, would be the result."

### MRS. DOUGLAS ON THE LATE CANVASS.

—A correspondent of the Vincennes Star, speaking of the pleasant domestic qualities of Mrs. Douglas, relates that at the Chicago celebration, Mrs. Douglas was asked how she stood the canvass, "Very well," said she, "but I must go and get my husband some new clothes—he has come out of the battle half naked. I got him two dozen shirts last spring, and two or three sets of studs—he lost all his shirts but two, and one that don't belong to him—and all the studs but four, which belong to four different sets—and besides, he has any of the other clothes that he started out with." His white hat, however, rode out the storm, dilapidated, but safe.

**DIVORCE APPLIED FOR.**—We see by a "legal" notice in the Sandusky Register, that Mrs. Harlow Case has just applied for a divorce from her husband on the ground of willful absence and total neglect of duty for more than three years. Mrs. C., woman-like, has no doubt hoped for these ten long years that Harlow Case might return and be enabled to explain satisfactorily, at least, to a forgiving wife his criminal desertion of his family, but as his letter closes the door to all hope of his return, and more than that, all hope of ever wishing forgiveness for his terrible crime, she has asked the Court at last to give her legal release from her base husband.

**AN IMPERIAL GET FAWKES.**—A correspondent of the St. Louis Argosy writes that the lower classes of the Parisian population are seized with a terrible suspicion, which the late predictions by the clergy of an impending calamity have not tended to allay. It seems that for the last two years the Catacombs, those immense subterranean quarries out of which and over which Paris has been built, have been closed to the public.—This fact, added to the general impression that the Emperor would shrink from no means however diabolical, to suppress a revolution, has led to the rumor that the Catacombs are filled with powder, with a train leading to a chamber beneath the Tuilleries, so that in case of a successful uprising of the people the Emperor would need but a lighted match to blow half the city to atoms, and, in the confusion and terror which would necessarily ensue, regain his power.

**A SPIRIT KISS.**—The Paeuacket Gazette relates the following pleasing incident of spiritual communication:

"An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic the spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things said that on a certain occasion the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and, seating herself on his knee, put her arms around his neck and kissed him as much to his gratification as she used to when living. 'You do not mean to say,' remarked the skeptic, 'that the spirit of your wife really embraced you and kissed you?' 'No, not exactly,' replied the believer, 'but her spirit took possession of the body of a female medium, and, through her, embraced and kissed me.' We presume that believers are often as willingly deceived as is man was."

**A TEXAS PAPER** mentions having received a letter from a friend, accompanied with the scalp of a Comanche Indian.

**DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDY.**—The seeds of all disorders are in the blood, and Dr. Roback's BLOOD PURIFIER and PILES cure specifically on that fluid. They are composed of rare Swedish herbs, and form a sovereign and safe to the inflicting and corrupting principle of disease. Not only do they cure indigestion, bilious complaints, female weakness, convulsions, rheumatism, nervous disorders, lung and throat affections, diarrhoea, etc., etc., but they cleanse, purify and invigorate every organ, and put the whole animal machinery in such a vigorous condition that it is enabled to throw off the influence of bad air and other causes of sickness. See Advertisement.

Bayard Taylor and family arrived in New York on the 20th, ult. He has been about about two years and a half.—It is understood that he will devote the winter to lecturing, his first lecture to be before the Mercantile Library of New York City. Subject—"Moscow."

## To-day's Advertisements.

### GIRL WANTED.

A GIRL that understands housework, of neat and industrious habits, will find a permanent situation and good wages, by making inquiry at this office.

Paw Paw, December 24th, 1858.

### House and Lot for Sale.

THE House and Lot in Paw Paw, now occupied by Mr. Handy, is offered for sale at a fair price and on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to purchase will find the place a desirable residence. For particulars inquire of the proprietor.

## Stolen!

FROM the School House, in District No. two, in the township of Lafayette, WEBSTER'S LARGE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, between Friday night of the seventeenth, and Monday morning the twentieth, of the present month—Whoever will return said Dictionary, or give information where it can be found, shall be liberally rewarded. Said book had written on the outside of the cover, "the property of School District No. two, Lafayette," on the inside was printed "School District No. two," "township of Lafayette," was written: "State of Mich. was in print, I think Ten dollars reward is offered for the detection and conviction of the thief. Address—

L. CRANE, Director.

Paw Paw, December 22, 1858.

### PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE of Michigan, County of Van Buren, ss.—I, the undersigned, clerk of the said County, do hereby give notice to the creditors of said estate, and all others interested, to appear at the Probate Office for the county of Van Buren, on the first Monday of May next, and prove their said claims before the Judge thereof, and that six months from this date are allowed for the creditors to present their claims.

A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate.

Dated, December 22, 1858.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two executions issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, for the county of Van Buren, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon all the right, title, and interest of John E. Shawerman, the defendant named in said writs, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: The north-half of the south-east quarter of section number twelve, (12,) in township number two, (2,) south of range number fourteen, (14,) west, all in the County of Van Buren and State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw in said county on Saturday, the fifth day of January, A. D. 1859, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

NOBLE D. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

By Elisha M. GARDNER, Under Sheriff.

Dated, December 22d, 1858.

## Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Jones & Conner in the business of this day dissolved by mutual consent. The assets and accounts of the said firm will be settled by J. Jones. All persons indebted will be expected to settle up without delay and give note.

J. JONES.

N. P. CONNER.

## Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe

## AND

## The Atlantic Monthly.

THE PUBLISHERS beg leave to announce to the reading world, that the chapters of a story entitled

## THE MINISTER'S WIDOW,

PRINTED IN THE

DECEMBER NUMBER OF THE ATLANTIC

Form the beginning of a serial novel from the pen of

MRS. H. B. STOWE.

And that portions of it will appear in successive numbers of the Magazine until it is completed.

The novel, it is believed, will amply sustain the deserved reputation of the author. It relates to

## Old Times in New England;

The period immediately following the Revolution, in which the author, with singular felicity, has portrayed the display of her varied powers.

The Atlantic Monthly may be had from all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Price, \$1.00 per annum, or 25 cents a number.—On the receipt of the price, the publishers will send a copy, postpaid, to any address in the United States. PHILLIPS, SAMSON & CO., 192

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next session of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Van Buren, in the State of Michigan, to be held at the Court House in the Village of Paw Paw on the first Wednesday in January, A. D. 1859, an application will be made to the said Board, by the undersigned Citizens and freeholders of the townships of Lawrence and Arlington in said county, to set off and detach from the said township of Arlington the South East fractional quarter and the South East fraction of the South West fractional quarter of Section No. thirty-six, (36,) in Township No. two, (2,) south of Range fifteen, (15,) west, now situated in and constituting a part of the said township of Arlington, and to attach the same to the said township of Lawrence.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1858.

Chapin Burt, Arlington. John Barnard Lawrence

H. K. Nichols, Daniel Buckley,

A. A. Holly, E. B. Marks,

Henry DeLong, Howard S. Allen,

Michael Dyckman, Luther S. Keen,

Wm. Dyckman, Calvin Cross,

Wm. Dyckman Jr., A. Hoxie,

John Northam, Thomas Bibb,

E. B. Hickey, S. Rowe,

H. F. Northam, A. Darling,

A. T. Wallace, J. B. Potter,

Lyman Taylor, H. N. Phelps,

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next session of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Van Buren to commence on Wednesday, the fifth day of January next and to be held at the Court House in the Village of Paw Paw in said County, application will be made to said Board, praying them to alter the boundary line between the township of Waverly and Lafayette in said County, so as to set off from the said township of Waverly all of section No. thirty-one, (31,) and No. thirty-two, (32,) so that hereafter the said sections shall be considered as a part of the township of Lafayette, and as such, ever remain.

Dated November 20th 1858.

Eli P. Smith, Waverly. Julian Sheldon, Lafayette

Geo. W. Glidden, James G. Sheldon,

Loring Hulbert, O. B. Glidden,

Henry Martin, Henry M. Fingley,

John Molen, Jas. B. Glidden,

L. N. Sheldon, Wm. Prater,

Loren Dunham, John Abrams Jr.,

Samuel Orr, W. H. Rhodes,

G. Francis, Wm. K. Butler,